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2 June 1983

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INDONESIA

GOVERNMENT TO DELAY WORK ON FOUR BIG PROJECTS

BK110736 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1041 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Jakarta, 4 May [date as received] (ANTARA)--The Indonesian Government has decided to replace the implementation of projects that involve large import components with a view to alleviating the deficit of the country's international balance of payments.

For the first stage, as of the current fiscal year of 1983/1984 the government decided to decelerate the undertaking of four giant projects in oil and basic chemical industries, namely the Plaju aromatic project (S. Sumatera), the Musi oil refinery project (S. Sumatera), the Bintan alumina project (in Riau) and the olefin project in Aceh (N. Sumatera).

This was disclosed by Coordinating Minister for Economy, Finance, Industry and Development Supervision Ali Wardhana to newsmen Friday.

He said that the four projects in question if implemented fully would involve U.S.\$5,000 million investment. But by decelerating their implementation the government would spend only \$1,000 million instead.

According to Ali Wardhana, other projects which would also be delayed or its timing revised were now under examination by Bappenas [National Development Planning Board] Chairman Dr J.B. Sumarlin and Vice-Chairman Dr Saleh Afiff as well as by the ministers concerned.

He underscored that the projects shelved, [as received] only their scheduling were to be readjusted to the situation of the nation's balance of international payments which was currently suffering from a deficit due to a decrease in the export and prices of oil.

He pointed to the aromatic center project as an example which would bear a total cost of \$1.5 billion for its completion. Now he said it had been decided to give priority to the completion first of its "purefied terephthalic acid" unit for the production of polyester.

Other units processing condensate and crudes into naphtha to be further processed into paraxelene will be constructed later. But its engineering work at all units will be completed.

Work on the Musi oil refineries will give priority to the old refineries in Plaju and the construction of the naphtha processing plant will be shelved.

The Musi refineries need funds of \$1,350 to cover their construction for the production of oil fuels and naphtha for making the Plaju refineries to work efficiently.

Given that the expansion works on the Cilacap, Balikpapan and Dumai refineries are nearing completion, requirement of oil fuels will be met without the Musi installation.

Based on the fact the government considers that there is no urgency for the Musi facilities to produce oil fuels, justifying the decision to shelve the work on the project, Ali Wardhana said.

Referring to the Bintan alumina project and olefin center, Minister Ali Wardhana said the two projects had only entered their early stages, namely the phase of engineering and feasibility studies.

"The government resorts to taking this step due to the country's current condition of balance of payment which will find it hard to undertake all the existing projects at the same time," Minister Ali Wardhana said.

He said he had asked Mines and Energy Minister Dr Subroto to inform the foreign contractors concerned of the decision and to review the contracts of the projects.

In answer to a question, Minister Ali Wardhana admitted that Indonesia would possibly be subject to certain penalty cost from the contractors concerned. "But I think it will be better for the country to pay the relatively lower fines rather than continuing the projects which will be more costly," Minister Ali Wardhana said.

CSO: 4200/586

INDONESIA

'INDONESIA TIMES' VIEWS PREM'S APPOINTMENT

BK110718 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 5 May 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Prem's Comeback"]

[Text] The declaration on the 26th of April by Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Thai care-take government, that he would retire from politics and would not lead a new government threw the Thai political situation into confusion and created anxiety in the ASEAN countries, including Indonesia.

Indonesia does not wish to interfere in the internal affairs of Thailand, but does wish to see, for the sake of ASEAN strength, Thailand preserve its political stability.

Now, with Prem's appointment by King Bhumiphon Adunyadet to head the government for another 4 years, it seems that Thailand will be able to maintain its political stability. As a front line state bordering Kampuchea, political stability is a must.

Thailand, since the revolution of 1932, has been a constitutional monarchy, and the monarch is still influenced [as published] today. For instance, when not long ago a coup was staged against the government of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, the monarch sided with the prime minister and the coup was crushed. And when Prem Tinsulanon expressed his desire to withdraw from politics and his unwillingness to lead a new coalition government, the monarch, with the backing of an overwhelming majority of the Thai Parliament, appointed Prem Tinsulanon to lead a new government for another term of 4 years. Prem Tinsulanon has accepted the appointment and is consulting different political parties in order to form a coalition government of national unity.

The problem in Thailand is how to balance and harmonise the influential Thai Army and the politicians in current Thai politics. Prem Tinsulanon is regarded as an ideal compromise.

It may be recalled that army leaders attempted to amend the Thai constitution to make their political position stronger. The Parliament rejected the amendment, creating a political crisis. As a way out, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon dissolved the Parliament and held snap general elections.

None of the two major parties--the Social Action Party (SAP) and Chat Thai (Thai Nation)--gained a majority in the Parliament. In order to have a new coalition government with the support of a big majority in the Parliament, a third party has to be included in the coalition. SAP favours its close ally, the moderate Democrat Party, while the rightist Chat Thai insists that the pro-army Prachakon Thai Party should be the third partner.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon has a difficult task. His years of political experience should enable him to solve the difficult question.

During his previous two terms he has been trying to establish more democratic government in Thailand. In forming a new coalition government he will also be guided by this consideration. The process of democratisation must be continued. The desire of the influential army leaders to be in power must be balanced with the desire of the civilian politicians to have a fair share and a say in running the government. If a compromise between the army leaders and the civilian politicians can be achieved, Thailand will be saved from frequent coup d'etat, and political stability and national resilience will be maintained.

We wish retired General Prem Tinsulanon all success in his effort to form a new coalition government for Thailand.

CSO: 4200/586

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH USSR, CGDK--Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has stressed that there is no problem in the diplomatic relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union. Regarding the views on the need to review the diplomatic relations between the ASEAN countries and the Soviet Union, Minister Mokhtar said this is the affair of each ASEAN country and not ASEAN's affair. Replying to a question whether Indonesia will follow Malaysia in accrediting a representative to the Kampuchean coalition government, Minister Mokhtar said Indonesia has its special consideration and should be careful in appointing a representative to Kampuchea. [Text] [BK030933 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 2 May 83]

SEARCH FOR NEW AMBASSADOR TO PHILIPPINES--Jakarta, 15 May (ANTARA-OANA)-- The government is currently still searching for a suitable candidate to fill the post of ambassador to the Philippines, according to Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. Speaking to reporters after meeting President Suharto at Bina Graha Saturday, Mokhtar said there was at present no Indonesian ambassador in Manila but relations with the Philippines were fine. He said it was not easy to find someone qualified to fill the ambassadorial post in Manila but the government was trying to locate the best possible candidate for the position. Mokhtar met the chief executive to report on his impending departure for New York to attend the United Nations General Assembly which will among other things discuss the Namibian people's struggle for independence. [Excerpt] [BK161050 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0930 GMT 16 May 83]

CSO: 4200/586

NEW CALEDONIA

BRIEFS

FRONT SAYS HAWKE INTERFERING--A political pressure group in New Caledonia, the Caledonian Front, has accused the Australian prime minister, Mr Hawke, of shocking and unacceptable interference in the internal affairs of the territory. The front, which organizes demonstrations against independence for New Caledonia, has been formed by a Republican Party member of the New Caledonian Parliament, Mr (Justin Guimar). In a letter to Mr Hawke, released to the media in Noumea today, the Caledonian Front declares that New Caledonia's affairs are no business of the Australian Government. In a further charge, the front accuses Radio Australia of bad faith and deceit in its reporting of affairs in New Caledonia. [Text] [BK060205 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 5 May 83]

CSO: 4200/587

PHILIPPINES

CENTRAL VISAYAS OPPOSITION PARTIES TO UNITE

HK131604 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 May 83 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] Five opposition parties in Central Visayas have agreed to form a coalition and field a strong ticket against the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) in the election for members of the regular Batasang Pambansa next year, it was reported yesterday.

Former Cebu Congressman Antonio Cuenco, regional chairman for Western Visayas of the Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan (PDP-LABAN), said the coalesced parties are PDP-LABAN, Socialist Democratic Party (SDP), Pusyon Bisaya (PB), Liberal Party (LP), and the People's Party (PP).

He said the coalition ticket will be composed of former Senator John Henry Osmena (LP), Pusyon Assemblymen Hilario Davide, Jr., and Filemon Fernandez, Napoleon Rwa, Cuenco, Marcelo Fernan, Miguel Enriquez, Inday Nita Cortez-Daluz, all of Cebu; Orlando Fua of Siquijor, Victor de la Serna and Assemblyman Bartolome Cabangbang of Bohol, Dr Cicero Calderon and Jose Ancheta of Negros Oriental.

Cuenco said Osmena wrote to him about his desire to seek a Batasan seat in next year's election. Osmena, who is in the United States, is expected to return to Cebu next month.

According to Cuenco, the coalition will be finalized upon the arrival of Osmena from the U.S.

Cuenco said that if the proposed new Election Code would again prohibit the coalition of political parties, the group will form a new political party in Central Visayas for purposes of the 1984 Batasan elections.

Meanwhile, Manila opposition leaders urged the KBL hierarchy to junk the block voting system in the 1984 Batasan elections.

In a position paper furnished the BULLETIN, Reynaldo B. Aralar, Manila's third district chairman of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido), disputed the KBL claim that block voting will be retained because of "its alleged consistency with party politics which, concededly, is a predominant feature of a parliamentary government envisioned in the 1973 Constitution."

**Aralar, a law professor and practitioner, said the constitution has been amended in 1981 conferring stronger powers on the president and that the system envisioned in the original charter has been drastically changed.**

**According to him, political activity in the Batasang Pambansa or any parliament for that matter, whether partisan or not, has no relations at all to block voting. Even if assemblymen are elected individually, partisan politics will still be there and cannot be avoided.**

CSO: 4200/584

MISUARI LINKED TO END OF MUSLIM CONFLICT

HK160435 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 22 Apr 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Muslim conflict in Southern Mindanao will not end as long as Nur Misuari, self-styled leader of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), is still in the Middle East fighting the Philippine Government.

This was stressed by Chairman Ulbert Ulama Tungung of the regional autonomous government Executive Council for Region 9 based in Zamboanga City as he pointed out that he is willing to offer his position to Misuari for as long as the Muslim conflict will end in Mindanao.

Misuari, a Muslim Tausog born in Jolo, is still the officially recognized leader of the Islamic Conference although individually the Middle East countries' leaders do not recognize him as such, it was learned.

Interviewed by PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM at the Southern Philippine Development Authority in Catalunan Pequeno in Davao City, Tugung said not just any foreign-based rebel, except Misuari, should be appointed as chairman in the proposed merging of the executive councils of the two autonomous governments because Misuari is still recognized as the head of the MNLF by the members in the Islamic Conference.

Tugung also said that to be chairman of the Executive Council of the merged autonomous governments is a fulltime job covering 10 provinces with multi-farious problems.

Travelling alone in these provinces, he said, would be difficult for a chairman, and the one who must assume the chairmanship should not be the only one who holds the post in concurrent position. Tugung said that one who holds the position of chairman in concurrent capacity would only be sacrificing the system of the merged regional autonomous government.

Tugung also said that Zamboanga City is still the most ideal center for the merged regional autonomous government, [rather] than Cotabato City. He said Zamboanga City has better facilities than Cotabato City because the Unified South Command is situated in the city.

Zamboanga City is also near Sabah, a hostile foreign neighbor to the Philippines, and the place is ideal for defense and political strategy.

He said that Zamboanga has some 98 hectares of land for its government center and all it needs is more money for the construction of government buildings in the area.

Told that there are more Muslims in Central Mindanao than in Western Mindanao, Tugung said, the autonomous government was not conceived only for the Muslims, otherwise it would be unconstitutional.

Besides, he added, Misuari is from Jolo, a province under Western Mindanao.

CSO: 4200/584

PHILIPPINES

GUERRILLA COMMANDERS KILLED IN COTABATO

HK160436 Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 27 Apr 83 pp 1, 7

[Text] General Santos City--Eleven top Moro National Liberation Front and Communist Party of the Philippines New People's Army (CPP/NPA) commanders were killed recently in two separate military operations led by Task Force (TF) SCODA rangers from the operating units in two towns of South Cotabato.

In an encounter at Baliton, Glan, South Cotabato on 9 April, the combined teams from the 46th Infantry Battalion, 3rd Infantry Battalion and ICHDF's [expansion unknown] under TF SCODA rangers operations subdued and killed six commanders of the Moro National Liberation Front operating in South Cotabato. They were Camilan Tadoc, Ohal Calabal, Otto Ferrer, Camilo Franco del Mundo and Pangilan Bitong Marohamsac, the provincial commander of the South Kotawato Revolutionary Committee (SKRC).

In Kawas and Alegria, Alabel, South Cotabato five CPP/NPA commanders who also fought it out with the troops of the Task Force Rangers Operations on 19 April were slain. They were identified as Commanders Luming Uday, Gibbs, Andy Canete and Muliman Arang. Three civilians who were caught in the crossfire died while two ICHDF members sustained wounds.

In both encounters, the military operatives captured the following firearms: 1 FAL jet, 1 G1, 1 Browning automatic U.S. rifle, 1 FN Belgium made, 3 boxes of 40mm grenade launcher ammunition and voluminous subversive documents.

In answer to a query on why rebel commanders become the direct target of the operations, a military officer explained that in ranger type of operations it is a belief that the followers can be won through the battle of hearts and minds and more so when their leaders are dead.

Col Arturo T. Enrile of Task Force SCODA attributed the success of the operation to the cooperation extended by former rebels and the all out support of the ICHDF of Glan, South Cotabato.

To strengthen the task force's fight against insurgency, Colonel Enrile disclosed his plan to work out for a prize money to be awarded to all civilian informers who could pinpoint the whereabouts of the rebel groups.

Enrile said he is saddened by the demise of these rebels who are also our brothers but have to face these consequences because they were adamant in their refusal on the government's offer for peaceful reconciliation.

"The interest of the majority of our people takes the priority rather than these few rebels who undermined the government," Colonel Enrile concluded.

CSO: 4200/584

'MODERATE' ECONOMIC RECOVERY INDICATED

HK160123 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 14 May 83 p 25

[Article by Rene Alviar]

[Text] The country's gross national product (GNP) grew to 3.1 percent in the first quarter, completely reversing the 1.1 percent recorded during the last quarter of 1982. The Center for Research and Communication (CRC) said the GNP growth rate from January to March this year has indicated signs leading to a moderate economic recovery.

Bernardo Villegas, CRC spokesman, said housing construction will definitely lead the country's recovery from the prolonged recession. He estimated that new housing starts this year will be to the tune of 1.6 to 1.7 million units.

He said factories in the United States are now "humming" beyond 50 percent of their rated capacities. Although below the 1973 average factory use of 88 percent, the current factory utilization already shows significant improvement during the first quarter.

With the general upswing of industrial production, there are signs of inventory buildups in many industries, he said.

While there were good tidings in the economy, there are some favorable spillovers on specific business sectors in the country. Villegas said many wood firms in Mindanao are still finding better markets and prices for their logs, lumber and veneer.

He noted very depressed conditions of the textile market in the last 3 years. However, the textile market has started to perk up, he pointed out.

If only production and productivity bottlenecks are overcome, garment exports can increase by more than 20 percent this year, he said. Quota limitations do not pose a serious problem because the country was able to meet its quota last year and has indicated to do the same this year.

The brighter prospective markets are still the United States and Japan for the country's non-traditional products such as electronic components and processed or fresh food products.

The country's traditional exportable products such as coconut and copper have shown signs of improved prices during the period in review. The CRC said that at Peso 2 per kilo, Copra prices will strengthen the earning power in the coconut regions.

CSO: 4200/584

PHILIPPINES

MILITARY COMMANDER ON 'ECONOMIC' WEAPON

HK110026 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 May 83 p 24

[Article by Romy S. Movidio]

[Text] Catbalogan, Samar--Lt Col George Almaden, Samar PC [Philippine Constabulary] commander, said the subversion problem here could be licked through an economic approach and not through the use of arms.

In an interview, the battle-tested and brilliant field officer, said the most effective weapon for fighting insurgency is through improving the economic conditions of the people. Colonel Almaden pointed out the dissident movement here is not as critical as in other areas as their ideological belief is not to overthrow the government but to find a solution to their pressing economic difficulties.

"Unless we solve the economic problem facing the people, a thousand arms and a thousand men will be useless in getting back totally to the fold of the law if they continue to wallow in economic misery," Almaden said.

He revealed efforts are now being made by top military officials in Eastern Visayas led by Regional Unified Commander Gen Salvador Mison and Gen Cesar Villarin, 8th PC regional commander, to improve the economic standard of the citizenry urging government offices to undertake various projects designed to hasten progress.

Colonel Almaden said the best weapon in fighting the insurgents had been created by President Marcos and the First Lady in launching the KKK livelihood program which is bringing economic development to the masses living in villages and farflung communities of this province.

CSO: 4200/584

NPA SUFFERS SETBACK IN CENTRAL VISAYAS

HK110009 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 May 83 p 14

[Article by Gerge M. Remonde]

[Text] Cebu City--Brig Gen Alfredo S. Olano, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] regional commander, said here the military has effectively broken the back of the subversive movement in Central Visayas.

Olano cited intelligence reports indicating serious demoralization among members of the New People's Army (NPA) who are operating here.

Olano said many subversive organizers in Central Visayas have fled back to the mountain fastnesses of Samar and Mindanao for fear of imminent arrest.

The military has dealt serious blows on the rebel movement here with the killing and arrest of several terrorist leaders, including politicians who were suspected to be supporting the subversive movement.

Regino Laurente, alias Kumander Regino, who was in charge of the Central Cebu sector of the NPA, was slain recently in an encounter with PC troopers in the mountain barangays here.

Carlito Sandag, alias Kumander Delmo, was also arrested after a gun-battle during a Christmas Day raid in a subversive safehouse here. Arrested together with Sandag were ranking opposition leaders Ribomapil Holganza, Sr. and Dr Felimon Alberca, both identified with the Philippino Democratic Party (PDP).

"We are definitely winning in the battle for the hearts and the minds of the people here," Olano told BULLETIN TODAY. "This is because the people in Central Visayas are strongly against a godless ideology like communism."

Moreover, Olano said, government officials have strongly supported the campaign against subversion by maximizing government presence in their respective localities.

Olano stressed that the subversive problem cannot be solved by a strict military solution. "It should be a fusion of military and development means," Olano said.

Civil government officials and leaders of the business community here have lauded the military for its effective maintenance of peace and order.

CSO: 4200/584

PHILIPPINES

**NPA SUPPORTERS SURRENDER IN ZAMBALES**

HK110012 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 May 83 p 4

[Article by Jerry Lacuarta]

[Text] Camp Olivas, Pampanga, 9 May--Constabulary Chief Fidel V. Ramos said today the government is determined to stamp out subversive activities throughout the country. He spoke during the mass surrender of 2,012 supporters of the New People's Army [NPA] in barangay Sta. Rita, Masinloc, Zambales. The surrenderers took their oath of allegiance before Judge Nicolas Eliazo of the regional trial court of Zambales.

Ramos ordered Brig Gen Bienvenido L. Felix, third PC [Philippine Constabulary] regional commander, to increase the number of civilian home defense forces in Masinloc and arm them immediately to sustain the government's campaign against the dissidents operating in the area.

Felix said the mass surrender followed a series of encounters last month between government soldiers and the NPAs in barangay Sta. Rita which resulted in the falling of a barangay captain and four dissidents, including an amazon.

Felix identified the barangay captain as Vicente Esteban, Sr. of Sta. Rita, while the slain NPA was identified only as "Ka Celo," leader of the group.

Government troopers took four high-powered firearms, two sacks of subversive documents, and rounds of ammunition after the encounter.

Zambales Gov Vicente Magsaysay swore into office Vicente Esteban, Jr. as Sta. Rita barangay captain to replace his dead father.

CSO: 4200/584

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST ON TREATMENT OF 'SUBVERSIVES'

HK090646 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 8 May 83 pp 6, 8

[Article by Ninez Cacho Olivares: "Update on 'Subversives'"]

[Text] On 24 March 1983, the metro dailies carried on their front pages an item claiming that the military had uncovered a plot by rebels who were bent on staging a series of attacks on major military camps and detachments in Central Mindanao.

According to the reports, seven New People's Army [NPA] members, identified as Gani Usman, Alberto Canedo, Danilo and Boy Canonigo, Neri Jumawan, Alfredo Lucena and Pepe Vicente, were arrested by the 2nd Army Brigade, Second Infantry Division which is headed by Colonel Tapia. The seven apprehended "members of the NPA" all come from Cotabato City, General Santos City and North Mindanao.

Aside from plans to destroy military camps, the report added, it was also discovered that the rebels had plans to schedule numerous killings and ambushes which would have been staged in Cotabato and its environs, and had not the military nipped the plan in the bud, the "subversives" would have succeeded in demoralizing government troopers engaged in counter offensives. All these reports were revealed by Colonel Tapia to the chief of staff.

The news item said that there were confessions from the rebels and admissions of participation in at least three liquidation missions last December.

So what happened to these rebels who were identified by the military and who, as claimed by the military, broke down and confessed their subversive plan? Why, they were brought to court, and according to a 2 April 1983 issue of THE MINDANAO CROSS, a Cotabato tabloid, Judge Eduardo Singayao of Regional Trial Court No 14, in a nine-page resolution, dismissed the case of subversion against the seven alleged NPA members implicated by the military. The judge ordered their immediate release based on the following reasons:

- (1) The confession of each respondent was not considered as admissible evidence because there was no other corroborating or substantiating evidence

to show that the offense, as charged, had actually been committed. (2) The confessions were declared defective due to non-adherence to Article 4, Section 20 of the Constitution. (3) The extra-judicial confession was taken in an atmosphere wherein respondents were unable to freely talk or express what was on their minds, and (4) there was a violation of Section 2 and Section 6 of the joint memorandum between the Ministries of Defense and Justice.

The Mindanao reports stated that the court claimed the confessions were contradictory and that the prosecution failed to prove that the respondents conspired with each other to commit the offenses mentioned in their confessions. The confessions, moreover, were taken 3 days after the apprehension of the seven accused. The judge cleared the seven suspects and dismissed the case for insufficiency of evidence.

An editorial of THE MINDANAO CROSS dated 9 April 1983 said the dismissal of the case and the clearing of the "suspected NPA members" were instances where justice triumphed. It also added that this turn of events should be an occasion for the military to take stock of its intelligence and investigative methods and practices.

Says the editorial: "This (the dismissal of the case) would lend truth to the claim that not all those reported as subversives and rebels killed, captured, apprehended or surrendering were real rebels and subversives. This would give credence to the speculation that in many cases, innocent people are made to admit they are subversives; this is to partly explain why there seems to be no solution to unrest in the countrysides. Both implications are very damaging to military-civilian relations and to the anti-subversion campaign of the government."

The editorial continues with: "People want peace. They want the unrest on the countryside solved but not at the expense of the innocent...they resent the innocent being charged as subversives or rebels. They may remain silent out of fear. But it is this resentment in silence which makes them easy sympathizers of the subversives."

According to the editorial, resentment is socially infectious and can easily spread among the sensitive and cowed people who know who the innocent are.

In the interest of impartiality and fair play, I am extending an invitation to Colonel Tapia to give his side of the incident, if he so chooses.

CSO: 4200/584

PHILIPPINES

U.S. BASE TALKS SHOULD CONSIDER 'SOCIAL ISSUE'

HK031356 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 3 May 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Social Issues in Bases Talks"]

[Text] For the first time in the history of talks on military bases in the Philippines, a great social problem which is usually spoken of, as it were, in whispers has become a major negotiating issue. We refer of course to the so-called social cost of modern military bases. Tens of thousands of servicemen in these bases are housed and expected to interact day in and day out with the civilian population in towns adjacent to these bases.

Ancient history is replete with incredible stories of abuses involving hordes of army men encamped by mutual consent and sometimes by force in an essentially civilian environment. Modern camps are different, of course, as a result of the introduction of the amenities of civilized life such as modern housing and excellent recreational facilities. Nevertheless, the problem of interaction, under which the human personality is degraded, remains.

In Subic alone, some two million servicemen visit yearly. This is twice the total number of tourists visiting the Philippines every year. A census which understates the problem says there are some 8,000 hospitality girls in Subic alone. Authorities think there are 8,000 free lancers, so that the total figure is 16,000. Included in this category are child prostitutes in the guise of sampaguita vendors. Excluded are the pimps, junkies and fences who form a sub-culture of their own. In the U.S. the national media has expressed alarm over the spread of herpes and the tenacity and the "outburst" and extent of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, more popularly known as AIDS. These sexually transmitted diseases are a problem most anywhere but they are exacerbated to intolerable limits in places like Clark and Subic.

Prostitution breeds other evils. Abandoned children, drug abuse, gunrunning, the smuggling of commissary supplies, broken homes are often inevitable results. The degradation of the human personality is a consequence all of us--Filipinos and Americans--admit but shamefacedly ignore.

Until now. In a few days, the military bases agreement between the Philippines and the United States will come under review. Ambassador Benjamin T. Romualdez heads the Philippine panel and Ambassador Michael Armacost the American. We think Ambassador Romualdez has brought up a great social issue which it would be the duty of both panels to examine, discuss and propose remedies for, with respect, compassion and humanity. It gives the negotiators from both countries.

CSO: 4200/585

## PHILIPPINES

### GOVERNMENT CUTS ITS BANK DEPOSITS

HK050322 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 4 May 83 p 16

[Text] The national government has been withdrawing much of its deposits in state-owned banks since the start of the year, using the money for daily operations.

Those banks thus have had to tighten up on lending to the point that, as one banker said, "borrowers have complained of hardships in drawing from already approved loans, and have had to ask private banks for temporary short-term loans."

Businessmen, mostly small ones and those needing rescue funding, are also complaining about slow releases of loans from government banks, a ranking government official said. But he added that the state banks seem to be in a no-win situation.

Dwindling: These banks cannot expect government to replenish their funds through more deposits at least up to 1984. They have to contend with a continuous withdrawal of government cash.

Figures from the national treasury show that in the past 4 months, government cash balances with Philippine National Bank [PNB], Land Bank of the Philippines, Philippine Veterans Bank, and Philippine Amanah Bank decreased by a total of about P570 million. Government deposits with Development Bank of the Philippines [DBP] increased by P493 million.

Government needs get its cash from its banks "to sustain day-to-day operations," said a source in the national treasury. Government revenues expectedly have failed to cover expenses, as a P9.4-billion budget deficit is programmed for this year.

Such a deficit supposedly was to be filled by borrowings through issuance of government IOUs, but in the past months the national treasury has been unable to float much of its IOUs because it had to give way to flotation by government firms. Whatever the treasury floated the past months were "merely for rollovers of maturing government securities," the source said.

The government thus had to reduce its bank deposits by a total of P238.5 million in January-April. Its cash with the Central Bank even suffered a P1.75-billion reduction.

What saved the government's cash position during those months was the 3 percent additional ad valorem duties on imports. It was also aided by the requirement for advance payment of import dues.

**Private banks:** National treasury figures indicate that government had some P2,320 million deposited in private banks as of last month, against P776.54 million in January.

The 3 percent additional import duties and the advance payment of import dues took effect starting this year, so that the P776.54-million government deposits in private banks were mainly those kept by Traders Royal Bank, which keeps about P760 million of government's share in earnings of Philippine Amusement and Games Corp, the casino operator. Minus this amount, of the other government funds deposited in private banks as of last month, some P1.55 billion are attributable to the revenue measures on imports and other tax collections.

The source said these deposits were accumulated mostly after 15 April, the deadline for corporate income tax payments. Commercial banks are allowed to accept tax payments, which they may remit to the treasury after 10 days. Such collections include the advance payment of import dues.

**Appeal:** Recently there have been "near-pleadings" from government banks for the national treasury to stop withdrawals, another source said. The banks know that government funds can be withdrawn anytime, since government's intention in maintaining high cash balances--despite interest costs--is to have available funds when borrowings become limited and a budget deficit unavoidable.

However, the banks have also tied those deposits to their own operations, particularly in lending. When government wants to withdraw its deposits, the banks have to scamp for other funds.

PNB as early as last year has been bearing the brunt of government withdrawals, almost P1.5 billion from January 1982 to April 1983. Sources in PNB said the bank had to sell its holdings of government IOUs to either the Central Bank [CB] or private banks to meet the government withdrawals. It also swapped part of its foreign exchange assets for pesos although it wanted to avoid doing so, considering that dollar holdings as the "best earning assets of any bank," the source said.

DBP, from which government daily withdrawal reached as much as P20 million last year, has resorted to foreign loans to remedy the situation. Philippine Veterans Bank [PVB] ran to the CB for P200 million in advances. A source in PVB said the CB has yet to decide on the loan, but PVB has already borrowed from private banks.

Sources said the government banks also could not rely as much as they used to on other government financial institutions. The Social Security System [SSS]--with assets of about P14 billion--and the Government Service Insurance System [GSIS] were the usual recourse of government banks for cash. But these government-controlled insurance firms have acquired banks of their own--Union Bank of the Philippines for SSS and Commercial Bank of Manila for GSIS. Part of their investible funds is deposited in these banks.

An emerging source of liquidity for government banks is Philippine National Oil Co [PNOC]. But sources in the government banks said that PNOC lately has preferred to invest in government IOUs to diversify its investment portfolio.

CSO: 4200/585

PHILIPPINES

COUNTRY SEEKS ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK LOANS

HK140737 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 13 May 83 p 16

[Excerpt] The Philippines is seeking loans from two facilities of the Asian Development Bank [ADB], the soft window whose lendings virtually carry no interest charges and the newly opened special financing window.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata told BUSINESS DAY that government has requested the ADB to reopen the Asian Development Fund [ADF], the soft facility, to the Philippines. Loans through this ADB window are charged a 1 percent yearly interest and are repayable in 40 years. Such concessional terms were absent in the \$208 million loan the Philippines borrowed from ADB last year, since the ADF is closed to the Philippines and three other ADB member countries. Government's request for loans under the ADF is being discussed, Virata said.

Virata also disclosed that government is working on availments from the ADB special window which can provide loans to cover the local costs of ADB assisted projects. The ADB intends to use the facility for projects that have been stalled because of lack of government funds to match earlier ADB loans.

Government's bid for the reopening of the ADF to the Philippines may get a boost from the \$3.2 billion replenishment of the fund from contributions of ADB donor countries. ADB projects its ADF loans to increase by 15 percent annually during the next 5 years, compared with a 9.6 percent yearly growth in the past few years.

Poorest

But there is also a proposal to the ADB board that more of the bank's concessional loans be given to its poorest member countries. If approved, this proposal would deny middle-income member countries such as the Philippines access to the ADB soft window.

Sources said some in the ADB want to qualify this proposal, since a few middle income countries may suffer debt serving problems if they could not obtain loans from ADF. The Philippines is one of these countries.

CSO: 4200/585

PHILIPPINES

COUNTRY SEEKS WORLD BANK DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

OW140632 Hong Kong AFP in English 1710 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Manila, 13 May (AFP)--The Philippines will seek some U.S.\$1,200 million in official development assistance (ODA) for 1984 from the World Bank, foreign governments and other international lending institutions, Prime Minister Virata said here today.

At a news conference, the concurrent finance minister said the proposed amount would be presented to the World Bank-chaired Consultative Group on the Philippines when it meets in Paris from 6-8 July.

The \$1,200 million would largely be in the form of commitments for energy, irrigation, roads and ports projects, Mr Virata said.

The 1983 ODA totals some \$1,000 million. The total projected borrowing limit is \$2,000 million this year, with the balance in the form of commercial loans and export credits, said the country's top economic planner.

Unofficial estimates place the Philippines' current total external debt at around \$18,000 million.

The Paris Consultative Group is to assess the current economic situation of the country with special emphasis on the agricultural sector, which is expected to get a structural loan as a result, Mr Virata said.

The agricultural review would focus on credit, irrigation, pricing, and the organization of agriculture within the Philippines, he said. Already nine million hectares are being farmed of a maximum arable limit of 13 million hectares in a country with a land area of some 30 million hectares, the prime minister added.

"We would like a balance of crops that would correspond to requirements of the people," said Mr Virata.

Aside from food requirements, the agricultural review would also include major cash crops, the prime minister added.

## JAPANESE ASSISTED HIGHWAY PROJECT

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 7 May 83 p 24

[Text]

THE onset of the New Society in 1972 saw the realization of a massive roadbuilding program in the Philippines. When President Ferdinand E. Marcos took over the helm of government in 1965, the total length of the entire road network was 56,666 kilometers. As of June 30, 1972, the total highway kilometrage rose to 88,482 or a figure of 31,816 of roads completed within a period of six and half years of the Marcos Administration.

As of December 31, 1981, the aggregate length of the highway system was 153,528 kilometers, showing a record of 65,045 kilometers constructed during the crisis government period. All in all, the Marcos Administration was able to construct a total of 96,861 kilometers of roads in 16 years, a feat which is more than one and a half times the total length of roads constructed during the Spanish era, American regime, and the administrations of all past Philippine presidents combined.

It was during the first term as President of the Philippines that President Ferdinand E. Marcos laid the groundwork for the design and

construction of the main national highway trunkline from North to South. Negotiations were made by the Philippine Government, through the Japanese Government, for the Export-Import Bank and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan, to partly finance the project.

The Philippine-Japan Friendship Highway, as proposed in 1967, constitutes the main artery of the national highway network of the country, serving lateral secondary, feeder and other roads that branch off the said highway along its entire route. It will be some 3,480 kilometers long (including crossings) and will consist mostly of existing roads which are proposed to be improved, including widening, realignment and construction of Portland Cement Concrete (PCC) Pavement, while the rest will consist of new road construction of still unconnected or unfinished gaps along the proposed route.

The Ministry of Public Works and Highways (MPWH) is the implementing agency of the Philippine-Japan Highway Loan (PJHL) Project.

## DAANG MAHARLIKA

The Daang Maharlika has been developed under the Philippine-Japan Highway Loan Project as the principal artery of the country's highway network linking islands of Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. Due to the magnitude of the project, it is divided into two (2) phases. Phase I is generally identified as the Alabacapan, Cagayan-Davao City section, while Phase II would comprise the Laoag-Alabacapan section in Northern Luzon, and the Davao-Zamboanga section in Mindanao.

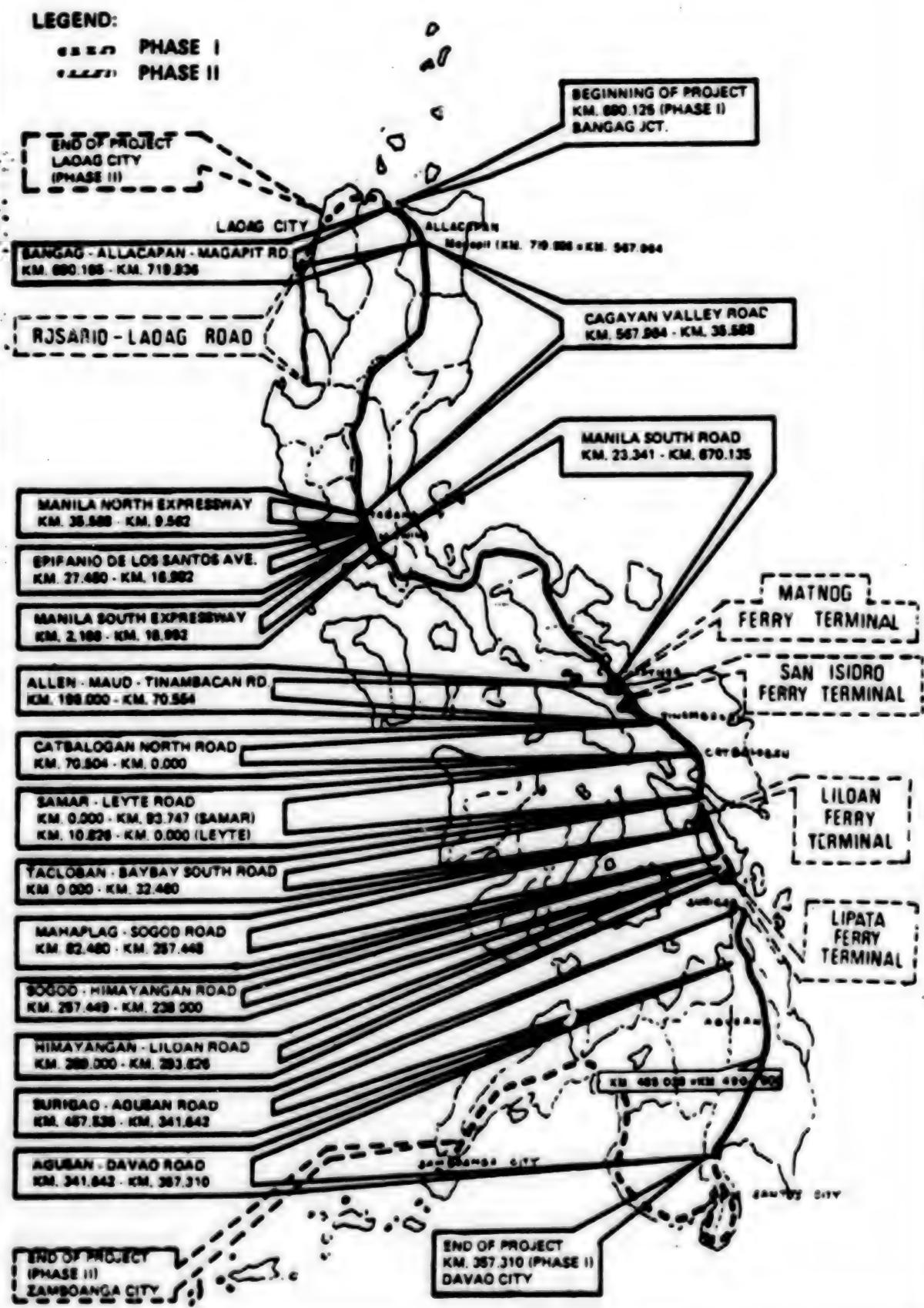
Phase I of the Philippine-Japan Friendship Highway (Daang Maharlika) as of February 1983 is 99.99% completed. This involved the construction of 1,700 kilometers of road sections and 12.8 kilometers of bridges. The project cost is Y10,880 M of which P518 M commodity loan is included in the Japanese Government assistance while the Philippine counterpart is P2,262.5 M.

The beginning of project is Laoag City or Km. 487.30 on the Manila North Road which transends to Nagabunga, in the northern part of Luzon, then it turns eastward parallel

PHILIPPINE - JAPAN HIGHWAY LOAN PROJECT  
(DAANG MAHARLIKA)

LEGEND:

- PHASE I
- PHASE II



to and/or along the coast, passing through the municipalities of Burgos, Bangui, Langangan, Claveria, Sanchez Mira and Pamplona, in Ilocos Region, then leaves the present Manila North Road at Km. 684.38, going south along the Allacapan-Lasam Road, from which it branches off to Gamugacan, going east to Magapit, Km. 724.50 (also km. 556.75 on the Cagayan Valley Road, which claims also to be a part of the Pan-Philippine Highway).

From Magapit, the project follows the Cagayan Valley Road southward through the provinces of Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya and Bulacan where the Cagayan Valley Road ends at Tabang, then, it goes south through the Manila North Diversion Road, the Epifanio de los Santos boulevard, formerly Highway 54, and the Manila South Diversion Road, which terminates at Alabang.

From Alabang, the project proceeds along the Manila South Road traversing the provinces of Rizal, Laguna, Batangas, Quezon, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Albay and Sorsogon, where the Manila South Road terminates at Matnog (Km. 670.95) on the southernmost tip of Luzon, opposite which (across the San Bernardino strait) is Allen, on the northwestern tip of Samar Island. Note, ferry facilities between Matnog and Allen are still under construction.

From Allen, the route goes along the western coast of Samar Island to Tinambacan and Calbayog City, then, along the Catbalogan North Road to Catbalogan, and southward along the Samar-Leyte Road to La Paz, on the San Juanico Strait, where the 2,162-lineal meter Marcos Bridge links Samar and Leyte.

From the Marcos Bridge on the Leyte Island site, the road will follow the existing road to Tacloban City, then south to Tanauan, Dulag, and Abuyog, from where it goes west along to Manaplag, Sogod and down to the right southern tip of Leyte just opposite the town of Liloan on Panaon Island. Another construction of ferry terminal is being pursued in Liloan, Leyte.

From Liloan, the road follows the western coast of the island of Panaon to its southernmost tip on the Surigao Strait. There is a proposed ferry across the Surigao Strait, from Panaon Island to the town of Surigao on the island of Mindanao.

From Surigao, the Philippine-Japan Friendship Highway will follow the Surigao-Agusan-Davao Road to Davao City (incidentally, the southern terminus of the Pan-Philippine Highway), then south to Malita and Jose Abad Santos, in Davao; after which it goes west along the coast to Makar, Kiamba, Salaman and Nuro in Cotabato province, then to Cotabato City; after which it continues to Malabang in Lanao del Sur; Kapatagan in Lanao del Norte; then, to Aurora, Pagadian and Ipil in Zamboanga del Sur; and it finally goes to Zamboanga City, the end of the project.

The Philippine-Japan Friendship Highway is envisioned to provide the most direct land route connecting the country's three main regions: Luzon, the Visayas and Mindanao passing through 21 provinces and 11 cities. Four (4) major strait crossings, having an aggregate distance of 51 kilometers, will be along this proposed highway system. The following are the lengths or distances involved:

#### Total Length of the Project

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Length of Road Section (existing and those still to be constructed or completed): |               |
| a. Luzon   | 1,463.54 kms. |
| b. Visayas   | 427.85 kms.   |
| c. Mindanao  | 1,538.10 kms. |
| Sub- Total   | 3,429.49 kms. |

#### 2. Major Crossings:

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| a. San Bernardino Strait, between Luzon and Samar                  | 22.00 kms.  |
| b. San Juanico Strait, between Samar and Leyte                     | 0.857 kms.  |
| c. Liloan (Panaon) Strait, between the islands of Leyte and Panaon | 0.330 kms.  |
| d. Surigao Strait, between Panaon & Sungao                         | 28.00 kms.  |
| Sub-Total . . . . .  | 51.187 kms. |

#### Laoag-Allacapan Road Improvement Project

The Laoag-Allacapan Road Improvement Project (Philippine-Japan Highway Loan Project Phase II) will raise to full National Highway standards an important link between two main road arteries in Northern Luzon by upgrading selected portions of the Manila North Road (National Highway No 3) beginning at Laoag City in Ilocos Norte until the intersection with the National Highway No. 5 in Allacapan in Cagayan Province, a distance of approximately 213 kilometers.

The final Design Report of the Project dated May 1981 recommended improvements as follows:

--15.75 kms of New Portland Cement concrete pavement  
--91.57 kms of new asphaltic concrete overlay  
--14.69 kms of asphaltic concrete overlay  
--1,345 l.m. of new bridges (29 in all)  
--45,500 l.m. new or improved drainage facilities

With a cost of Y6,300 M (Japanese Government) and a Philippine counterpart of P229.95 M, the civil works is on-going and targetted for completion in 1986.

#### **Manila North Road Improvement Project (Rosario-Laoag Road)**

The Rosario-Laoag section of the Manila North Road Improvement Project runs from the south end of La Union province to the north end of Ilocos Sur province in the northeast part of Luzon island. The overall project is divided into Package I (about 57 kms) and Package II (about 168 kms) which involves the construction and/or improvement of roads, drainage facilities and bridges.

Package I is 100% completed and Package II is 39% completed as of February 1983. Targetted for completion on the first quarter of 1984, the project cost is Y2,979 M (Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of the Government of Japan) and Philippine Government counterpart of P319 M.

#### **Ferry Terminal Project**

The Ferry Terminal Project calls for the construction of four (4) terminals that shall serve as loading and unloading points for passengers and goods using the Daang Maharlika. The ferry terminals will be equipped with ticket booths, passenger lounge, canteen, kitchen, toilet and bathrooms, among others. Civil works for the pier, trestle, pavement and drainage, water and fuel supply, electrical works and the building works are 76.5% completed as of February 1983.

The Ferry Terminals which will be operational this year are located in the following places: Matnog, Sorsogon; San Isidro, Northern Samar; Liloan, Southern Leyte; and Lipata, Surigao City. The four terminals have a total project cost of P80M.

#### **Ferry Boat Project**

The Daang Maharlika will feature Ferry Boats to transport passengers, cargoes and vehicles. Maharlika I and II are in their final stages of completion. Each ferry boat can accommodate 40 first class passengers, No 1, 2nd Class can accommodate 76 passengers, No 2, 2nd Class 116 passengers, and the deck can accommodate 168 passengers or a total of 400 passengers. Fourteen eight (8) tons-type trucks can be accommodated on the deck.

#### **Project Management**

The New Republic's public works and highways programs underscore the fundamental task of forging unification of the vast archipelago, by physically linking the isolated communities and their diverse cultures into one nation--ISANG BANSA, ISANG DIWA.

On June 30, 1981, President Ferdinand E. Marcos inaugurated the New Republic, which sets the tone and pace of modernization for the decade of the Eighties. Through a continuing and massive Five-Year Infrastructure Program starting 1983, an efficient national transport program has become underway. Through the Philippine-Japan Highway Loan Project, an enlarged physical foundation for the New Republic's massive food production and livelihood programs, the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran (KKK) under the direction of the First Lady and Human Settlements Minister and Governor of Metro Manila, Madame Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, has become a reality.

Implementing the President's directive to spearhead the thrust for "Filipino Engineering Excellence," MPWH Minister Jesus S. Hipolito effected the Philippine-Japan Highway Loan Project Management Office with Project Director Jose V. Salvador, Jr. at the helm to oversee the technical details of this massive and unprecedented joint project between the government's of Japan and the Philippines. (GEA)

CSO: 4200/583

## PHILIPPINES

### INTERNATIONAL APPAREL SHOW HELD IN MANILA

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 7 May 83 p 2

[Text]

THE United States tops the list of buyers who have signed up for the Manila Apparel Market Week (May 7-10) with 132 buyers, among them large and prestigious companies like the Associated Dry Goods represented by its president, Mrs. Joan Levan.

The ADG represents a 17 major stores with 162 branches all over America, notable of which are Lord and Taylor, Saks, Boer and Fuller, L.S. Ayres, Goldwater, Sibley, Lindsay and Curr, Denver Dry Goods, Co., Caldor Inc., Hanne's and Co., Power Dry Goods and Co., and JW Robinson.

Other major companies coming over are Macy's, JC Penny, Woolworth's, Sears and Roebuck, Kaufman

Trading, Allied Stores, Adidas Sportswear, and Neimann-Marcus.

International names include 29 top buyers from Germany, among them Gedelfi Chain Stores which operates 54 wholesale store branches all over West Germany; Franz Suin & Sonn GMBH, importer/wholesaler with 50 branches, 15 mini-display stores, and 170 affiliated system clients all over West Germany; Otto Verwand Mail Order, the biggest mail order house in West Germany; the Burton Group, Unidor Limited, G.R. Frankel, Overseas Ltd., John Lewis Group and the biggest catalogue house, British Home Stores leading 31 buyers from England; Elias Ab, Scandinavia's largest mail-order house

based in Sweden and the second largest, Josefssons, plus 26 other buyers from Sweden and Denmark, and the largest cooperative chain in the Nordic countries, Kooperative Forbundet.

Spain's Federacion Importadores y Exportadores will be represented by Jose Ortiz Corripio who will observe the extensive range of products exhibited and will submit a report to the Federacion on the country's manufacturing capabilities.

From France, Michard Ardillier sa Chaussures, Societe Sani and Quid Companies will send representatives and a 15-man Dutch mission is expected from Rotterdam, the Netherlands.

Japan is sending 27 top buyers including two of the biggest, AIC, Inc. and Kowa Co., Ltd.

Other countries expected to send their marketing and import managers are Canada, Australia, Canary Islands, Hongkong and Singapore.

MOVIE AD PARODIED IN CARTOON ON AFP VIOLENCE IN GOLD CAMPS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 7 May 83 p 4

[Cartoons]



CSO: 4200/583

GOVERNMENT REGULATES HOTEL MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 7 May 83 p 8

[Article by Samuel Senoren]

[Text]

THE government has set up new guidelines to govern contracts entered into by hotel owners with management companies to ensure continued viability of the hotel industry.

The guidelines are contained in a circular issued by the Ministry of Tourism (MOT) last Wednesday.

Most hotel companies, including those which have failed to amortize their loan from government financial institutions, are run by management firms to have easy access to the international markets.

The contracts usually stipulate fixed management fees or a percentage of gross revenues. As a result of excessive overhead, many hotels cannot meet their debt service obligations.

The new guidelines cover original negotiation, renegotiation or renewal of all hotel management contracts.

AMONG the provisions of the tourism directive are the following:

No contract for the management of hotel shall vest to or repose upon the managing firm or individual,

complete control in the determination of policy as well as operation of the hotel but must provide that the owner shall be consulted and shall participate in the approval of operational, promotional policies and budgetary allocations.

Stipulation on management fees or remuneration must be fair and reasonable for both parties taking into account present and projected financial viability of the hotel operation.

The contracts shall stipulate that any increases of salaries and other emoluments and benefits of expatriate executives and employees shall be dependent on the profitable operation of the hotel.

Where the operation of the hotel has been unprofitable for two successive years, the owner must be granted the right to require management and financial audit of the business operation of the hotel.

All hotel management contracts shall grant to both parties the option to terminate contracts under mutually acceptable terms.

CSO: 4200/583

NDC, ASEAN SET UP LEYTE COPPER FIRM

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 7 May 83 p 8

[Article by Rosario A. Liquicia]

[Text]

THE state-owned National Development Co. (NDC) and its counterparts in the other four member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) have organized ASEAN Copper Products, Inc. to undertake the \$300-million copper fabrication project in Isabel, Leyte.

ASEAN is composed of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

The copper fabrication venture is the Philippines' contribution to the ASEAN industrial program. As such, 60 percent or majority of its equity will be held by the country through the NDC and the rest equally distributed among four other ASEAN members.

THE incorporation papers of the ASEAN copper firm were signed yesterday by representatives from the five ASEAN states.

Trade and Industry Deputy Minister Edgardo L. Tordesillas, who signed for the Philippines, said private investors are also welcome to invest in the project but, this will be limited to only one-third of the Philippines' 60 percent share.

The Asean corporation will have an initial capitalization of about P10 million.

THE copper project will be set up adjacent to the copper smelter in Isabel, Leyte. It will have a capacity of 100,000 metric tons of copper products including wire rods, tubes, bars, sections and flat products.

It will use as raw materials the copper cathodes to be produced by the copper smelter plant.

Tordesillas said the project is expected to be onstream by 1987. There will be four separate units within the complex which will include a wire rod plant, tube and extruded products plant, flat products plant, and a common melting/casting plant.

About 15 foreign firms, Tordesillas said, have expressed interest in bidding for the construction of the plant and supply of equipment. Among those interested are American, Japanese, and European engineering firms.

CSO: 4200/583

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

UNIFIED COMMAND IN REGION XI--There is now a regional united command in Region XI headed by Brig Gen Felix Brawner. All elements of the armed forces in Region XI are under this unified command. This is similar to the SOUTHCOM [Southern Command] under General Castro which is also a unified command for all the armed forces in Mindanao. It was decided to regionalized [as published] this which resulted to the formation of unified commands in every region. Col Dionisio Tan-Gatue is a deputy of General Brawner. The office of the unified command will be in Panacan while the regional command stays in Catitipan. To us this is much better because the commander of the unified command has control over all components in the armed forces like the Air Force, Marines, Constabulary and others. It is much easier to pinpoint responsibility this way. [Text] [HK160437 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 26 Apr 83 p 7]

ASSEMBLYMAN MEETS MNLF LEADER--Assemblyman Nonoy Garcia just came back from a trip to Libya to attend a meeting upon an invitation of the Libyan Government relative to the green book of Al-Qadhdhafi. There are about 36,000 Filipinos in Libya, according to Nonoy and there he met with MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] leader Nur Misuari. The MNLF leader told Nonoy Garcia that there were representatives of President Marcos who went to see him but he refused to talk to them but "since you came here to attend this conference I can talk to you," Misuari told Assemblyman Garcia. Misuari also said that Ninoy Aquino went to see him in Saudi Arabia to convince him to join the UNIDO [expansion unknown] but he said he was not convinced by Aquino. [Excerpts] [HK160438 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 26 Apr 83 pp 2, 7]

TRIBESMEN PLEDGE SUPPORT--Cotabato City, 9 May--Hundreds of Bilaan tribesmen pledged to support the government's anti-subversion campaign in Mindanao. Clad in their traditional costumes, the placard bearing men and women pledged in a rally to fight the New People's Army (NPA). The Bilaans are from the Panamin settlements in Daan Suyan, Malapatan, South Cotabato. The Bilaan tribesmen, together with their women who were garbed in their traditional costumes, denounced the terroristic activities of the NPA. A Bilaan leader informed Brig Gen Jose P. Magno, Jr., Central Mindanao Command (Cemcom) chief that the tribesmen are ready to fight the NPA or MNLF rebels if given adequate training by the military. Magno said that

the tribesmen can easily be trained in ranger type combat so they can defend their villages. Magno and Col Arturo Enrile, commanding officer of the Task Force Scoda (South Cotabato, Davao, Agusan), led the military officials who went to the Panamin settlement. [Text] [HK101542 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 May 83 pp 1, 10]

'REBELS' KILLED IN MISAMIS ORIENTAL--Twenty-one NPA terrorists were reported killed in a gun battle between rebels and army troops in a remote village of Misamis Oriental last 18 April. The belated report was received only yesterday by AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff Gen Fabian Ver at Camp Aguinaldo. General Ver said the troops of the 26th infantry battalion who engaged the big terrorist men did not suffer any casualties. The running battle covered barangays (Bulawan), (Densoli) and (Balingasak). The first 11 casualties on the NPA side were inflicted when the battle broke out and when the NPA started to pull out. Ten more bodies were found in caves where the rebels tried to hold their ground. The fighting was described as one of the biggest since the military intensified military operations in Mindanao. General Ver said the military has taken the initiative and are now pressing the rebels in all fronts. [Text] [HKO30403 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 2 May 83]

NPA SUPPORTERS SURRENDER--Some 2,221 members and mass-based supporters of the New People's Army surrendered to military authorities in April alone. Armed Forces Chief Gen Fabian C. Ver made this disclosure after reviewing reports from various field commanders in the country. The biggest group of surrenderees came from Baganga, Davao Oriental with over a thousand NPA's laying down their arms. Ver said that the number of NPA's returning to the fold of the law was an indication of the initial success of Oplan Katatagang. Ver cited the cooperation of local officials in the implementation of Oplan Katatagang. [Text] [OW051401 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 5 May 83]

TERRORISTS KILL CIVILIANS, TROOPERS--Heavily armed terrorists massacred 16 civilians and wounded several other persons in Sultan Kudarat last Sunday. This is reported only today by the Ministry of National Defense. The terrorists were said to be members of the MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] who burned six houses and took away valuables as well as work animals. In Alegria, Surigao De Norte 10 PC [Philippine Constabulary] soldiers and CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Force] men and a 10-year-old girl were killed in an ambush this morning, believed carried out by NPAs [New People's Army]. This information is relayed to KBS news by the KBS news bureau in Surigao. Alegria is a town 50 km away from Surigao City. [Text] [OW120533 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 11 May 83]

CAGAYAN DE ORO ACTING MAYOR RELEASED--The Supreme Court yesterday ordered the release of the acting mayor of Cagayan de Oro City and six city councilmen who were arrested and jailed last Tuesday for indirect contempt to court. The tribunal, acting on a late petition for habeas corpus filed by the seven Cagayan de Oro officials also restrained Cebu regional trial court Judge Francisco Burgos from further hearing the contempt charge. Judge Burgos ordered the arrest of the Cagayan de Oro officials on motion

of Brig Gen Hamilton Dimaya, the armed forces judge advocate general. The seven officials had participated in a rally in Cagayan de Oro last 23 April in support of Mayor Aquilino Pimental Jr. who was facing charges of conspiring to commit rebellion. Dimaya said their action was in contempt to court. [Text] [HK130230 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 12 May 83]

CANADIAN DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT--The Canadian mission ended Wednesday after firming up three joint venture projects with the government. Mission head Gerald Regan, secretary for international trade of Canada, concluded a memorandum of understanding with the First Lady Mrs Imelda Romualdez Marcos, in her capacity as chairman of the National Electrification Authority, which will pave the way for the negotiation for the sale of six dendrothermal units to the Philippines. Regan also announced the signing of an agreement between Petrocanada International Assistance Corp and the Philippine National Oil Co for a 3-year program of assistance in the field of petroleum exploration and development worth \$7 million. A Canadian consortium is likewise poised to construct a railway system from Batangas to Manila which will haul the coal under the coal logistic project. Regan also said three Canadian agricultural experts will be sent to the Philippines in order to identify areas in the dairy and cattle industry, where Canada could cooperate with the country. [Text] [HK140730 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 13 May 83 p 1]

DETENTION ORDER LIFTED--President Marcos today ordered the lifting of the presidential commitment order issued last 22 March for the detention of (Isanda Londres). (Londres) was arrested in Surigao Del Sur along with (?19) others long-wanted as members of the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army. (Londres') release was recommended by Lt Gen Fidel Ramos, PC [Philippines Constabulary] chief and major general of the Integrated National Police, and endorsed by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. (?Ramos) said careful and thorough examination of the records of the case showed the involvement of (Londres) in the subversive movement in Surigao del Sur. [Text] [HK171304 Manila Domestic Service in English 0800 GMT 17 May 83]

BUDGET DEFICIT DECLINE--The budgetary deficit of the national government went down by a substantial 63.04 percent, from peso 4.6 billion in the first quarter 1982 to peso 1.7 billion in the first quarter 1983, according to the economic and financial report of the Central Bank. Cash operations of the national government reflected efforts to bring about this reduction in the budget deficit. The rise in fees and charges for government services coupled with the newly imposed 3 percent across-the-board increase in import duties and the advance collections on these duties resulted in a 19.78 percent hike in government revenues for the first quarter of this year, from peso 9.1 billion last year to peso 10.9 billion. Expenditures, on the other hand, declined by 8.03 percent from first quarter 1982's peso 13.7 billion, expenditures for the same period this year only totaled peso 12.6 billion. This fall was due mainly to a 42.31 percent decrease in capital outlays and a 16.67 percent drop in lendings to government corporations.

Meanwhile, net borrowings dropped to peso 1.7 billion, 34.61 percent less than the last year's first quarter borrowings of peso 2.6 billion as the national government became less dependent on the monetary system for its financing requirements to allow more credit to be channelled to the private sector. [Text] [HK171506 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 17 May 83 p 2]

CSO: 4200/584

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

CSSR ENVOY REITERATES FRIENDSHIP TIES WITH SRV

OW080002 Hanoi VNA in English 1616 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Hanoi, 7 May (VNA)--A meeting was held in Ha Nam Ninh Province this afternoon to mark the 38th national day of Czechoslovakia. It was attended by more than 400 representatives of public offices and mass organizations in the province, Czechoslovakia Ambassador Bohuslav Handl and his wife and staff members of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Hanoi.

Speaking on this occasion, Tran Xuan Huan, acting chairman of the provincial people's committee, praised the remarkable achievements recorded by the Czechoslovak people in the past 38 years.

He expressed gratitude to the party, the government and people of Czechoslovakia for their strong support and wholehearted and effective assistance to the Vietnamese people in their fight against U.S. aggression, for national salvation in the past, as well as in their national construction and defense at present.

For his part, Czechoslovak Ambassador Bohuslav Handl spoke of the significance of the anniversary and highlighted the solidarity and friendship between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam.

A concert was held at the municipal theatre here Friday evening under the joint sponsorship of the Vietnam Musicians' Association and the Czechoslovak Embassy in honour of the event.

On this occasion, Professor Hoang Minh Giam, president of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples, and Dang Huu, president of the Vietnam Czechoslovakia Friendship Association have sent messages of greetings to their Czechoslovak counterparts.

CSO: 4200/588

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### LEADERS SEND NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO CSSR

OW081051 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Hanoi, 8 May (VNA)--Vietnamese leaders on Saturday sent a message to Czechoslovak leaders, greeting Czechoslovakia's 38th National Day (9 May).

The message, jointly signed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, was addressed to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of the Czechoslovak Government; and Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal National Assembly.

The message says:

"Over the past 38 years, under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, with the industrious and creative tradition and the close alliance and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community, the Czechoslovak people have surmounted many difficulties and obtained big achievements in building a developed socialist society.

"With those achievements and with its positive foreign policy of peace, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has been making a worthy contribution to strengthening the socialist community, to the common struggle against imperialism, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress throughout the world.

"As comrades and close brothers of the Czechoslovak people, the Vietnamese are elated at and proud of the glorious successes obtained by the Czechoslovak people and sincerely wish them, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia headed by esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak, successes in implementing the resolutions of the 16th Congress aimed at successfully building a developed socialist society in their beautiful country.

"We note with joy that the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our two parties, governments and peoples, based on Marxism-Leninism and internationalist socialism, and in line with the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia treaty of friendship and cooperation, have constantly consolidated and developed.

"We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express the Vietnamese people's sincere and profound gratitude to the Communist Party, Federal National Assembly, government and people of Czechoslovakia for their vigorous support and effective assistance to the Vietnamese people in their past struggle for national liberation as well as their present cause of building and defending their socialist homeland.

"May the friendship, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between our two countries last forever."

CSO: 4200/588

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

CPV LEADERS GREET DANISH CP NATIONAL CONGRESS

OW120147 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Hanoi, 11 May (VNA)--[Words indistinct] of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent its warm greetings to the Communist Party of Denmark on the occasion of its 27th National Congress.

The message says:

"In the past years, implementing the political line of the 26th Congress of the CPD, the Danish communists together with peace and democratic forces in their country have waged a seething struggle, in all fields against monopoly capital and imperialism. In that struggle the CPD has always stood at the front line, strongly stimulating the struggle of the working class and people of Denmark for peace and socialism. Of late, the struggle of the working class and progressive people in Denmark has reached unprecedented dimensions.

"The CPD is taking common actions with the communist parties and democratic forces in northern Europe to oppose the nuclear arms race policy of U.S. imperialism and the installation of medium range missiles in Western Europe, and demand the transformation of northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone.

"The strong pressure of this struggle has driven the U.S. imperialists and other bellicose forces into ever greater embarrassment and isolation. We highly value the struggle of the CPD and believe that the communists and all the peace and democratic forces in Denmark will make new gains in their struggle for peace and social progress.

"We take this occasion to express our sincere thanks to the Danish communists and people for their wholehearted support for the cause of national construction and defence of the Vietnamese people.

"May the solidarity and friendship between the two parties and peoples further consolidate and develop."

CSO: 4200/588

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### CPV DELEGATION VISITS MOZAMBIQUE 2-7 MAY

OWI 72010 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Hanoi, 17 May (VNA)--A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the CPV Central Committee, visited Mozambique from 2-7 May at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party.

The delegation was received by Joaquim Chissano and Mariano Matsinhe, respectively heads of the international and control departments of the party Central Committee.

It held talks with a delegation of the Frelimo Party, led by Oscar Monteiro, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee. The two sides informed each other of the situation and tasks of each party and the achievements of the peoples of the two countries in national defence and construction, and discussed measures to promote the friendship and cooperation between the two parties and countries, and the international matters of common concern.

On the Southeast Asian situation, the Frelimo Party expressed vigorous support for the growing trend towards dialogue in the region aimed at restoring peace and stability there, and warmly hailed the principled stand and fair and reasonable proposals of the Indochinese countries.

On the African situation, the two sides vehemently condemned the South African racists' undeclared war against the front line states, especially the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Angola, as the cause of tension in southern Africa.

The two sides reiterated their resolute support for the Namibian people's just struggle under the leadership of the South West African People's Organization and the South African people's just struggle under the leadership of the African National Congress against South African racism, for national independence, democracy and social progress.

The two parties strongly denounced the Israeli aggressors' crimes against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, firmly supported the Palestinian people's just struggle under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization to recover their right to independence and self-determination

including the right to set up a Palestinian state on their homeland, and demanded that Israel unconditionally withdraw all its forces from Lebanon and other Arab territories it had occupied.

The two delegations signed a document and a protocol on cooperation between the two parties, laying emphasis on the necessity to further promote the close relations between the two parties and to develop the fraternal cooperation between the two countries in the new stage.

CSO: 4200/588

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### COMMUNIQUE ON VIETNAMESE CP TALKS WITH FLN

LDI21238 Algiers APS in English 1038 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Algiers, 12 May (APS)—At the end of the visit paid by a delegation from the Vietnamese Communist Party (VCP) in Algeria between 4 and 11 May at the invitation of the FLN Party a joint communique was released.

Dealing with the international situation, the FLN Party and the Vietnamese Communist Party expressed their deep concern before the seriousness of the international tension, the increase of the aggressivity and the redeployment of imperialism forces and its allies, the resort to the policy of power, domination and hegemony, the relaunch of arms and the creation and the perpetuation of zones of tension, interference in local affairs of sovereign states, the resort to the [word indistinct], multiform pressures and [?attempted destabilization] of progressist regimes.

The actions aim at compromising the independence and the sovereignty of Third World countries, and to make them undergo effects of the crisis shaking the international economy, to reduce their development and cooperation efforts and to perpetuate the existing relations of domination and exploitation.

The FLN Party and the Vietnamese Communist Party support any constructive initiative of progressist and democratic forces in the world aiming [as received] consolidating the process of detente in every people's interest, at safeguarding international peace and security. On another turn, they reiterated their unconditional support to the liberating combat of the Namibian people under their unique and legitimate representative the SWAPO and denounced the "Contact Group" maneuvers aiming at postponing the application of the UN Security Council 435/76 resolution.

As they energetically condemn Pretoria's racialist regime which is perpetuating the apartheid policy. [Sentence as received]

The FLN Party and the Vietnamese Communist Party expressed their unreserved support to the struggle of the South African people under the ANC leadership for the reinforcement of its liberty and dignity.

Examining the situation prevailing in North West Africa, the two parties reaffirmed their indefectible support to the Western Sahara people's heroic struggle, under the sponsorship of its unique and legitimate representative, the Polisario Front.

They launched an urgent appeal to Morocco and the Polisario Front to start the process leading to the just and lasting solution of this conflict through the peaceful way of negotiations.

The Vietnamese Communist Party appreciated Algeria's good neighbourliness with other countries of the continent, and noted with interest the reactivation of inter-Maghrebine relations and promising prospects, opened to the edification of the Arab Maghreb, which contributes to the reinforcement of the Arab nation unity and the African continent one as well as the cause of the national independence peace and social progress in the region.

The two parties examined with a particular attention the (?situation) in the Middle East whose last developments constitute a (?serious threat to international peace) and security and show dangers that imperialism is hanging over all the peoples of the region. They condemned the criminal and expansionist policy of the Zionist entity as well as massacres and repression of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

CSO: 4200/588

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

'NHAN DAN' HAILS CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL DAY

OW092121 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Hanoi, 9 May (VNA)--Under the title "Welcoming the Glorious Anniversary of the Fraternal Czechoslovak People," NHAN DAN in an editorial today praises the achievements Czechoslovakia has recorded since its liberation 38 years ago. The paper highlights the significance of Czechoslovakia's complete liberation from the occupation by Hitler fascism, and says:

"Great changes have taken place in Czechoslovakia during the past 33 years, from a country with an industry developed along capitalism and a tradition of bourgeois democracy, Czechoslovakia has now become a powerful socialist country with a developed economy, and advanced science and technology, and a high cultural and material life.

"In Czechoslovakia, socialism has been consolidated, the people's unity strengthened and the economic capacity and scientific and technical foundations enriched. In furtherance of the resolutions of the 16th CPC Congress, the Czechoslovak people are striving to make the most of their potential resources in order to develop the economy intensively and further increase labor productivity."

"By positively contributing to the strengthening of the militant solidarity of the socialist community with the Soviet Union as the mainstay, resolutely struggling against imperialism and other international reactionary forces, for peace, independence, democracy and socialism, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is enjoying higher prestige on the international arena," the paper stresses.

It goes on: "The peoples of Vietnam and Czechoslovakia have long been bound by relations of friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation. The Vietnamese people have always enjoyed wholehearted assistance from the fraternal Czechoslovak people in their struggle against foreign aggression, for national independence and freedom, as well as in their socialist construction, we expressed our sincere and profound gratitude to the party, the state and people of Czechoslovakia for their strong support and their great, valuable and effective assistance."

"May the Czechoslovak people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia headed by esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak obtain still greater achievements in the implementation of the 16th Party Congress to make Czechoslovakia more prosperous," the paper concludes.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

PRC SHELLING OF MUONG KHUONG DESCRIBED

OW081445 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 May 83

[Station correspondent's report: "Muong Khuong Remembers the Chinese Reactionaries' Crimes"]

[Text] We went to Muong Khuong District town, Hoang Lien Son Province, 2 days after China poured on it the fiercest shelling since 17 February 1979. Vestiges of its crimes remained intact. The department store, post office, and the office of the People's Committee of Muong Khuong were heavily damaged by artillery fire. The community area of the cadres and workers of the Muong Khuong Food Office was destroyed, its houses shattered. The Muong Khuong medical center sustained heavy damage: Its roof and walls collapsed, its maternity room was hit, and shrapnel pierced the lying-in table. The field of green corn and soybeans were plowed up. Many strips of the pine forests were demolished.

All through Muong Khuong town trees and houses lay crumbled or leaned on their sides, while gunsmoke still hovered. Dead buffalo, oxen, cows, and horses lay everywhere in the fields. Twenty-three persons, most of them women, children, aged persons and those of ethnic minorities, were killed and 28 others wounded.

The survivors and wounded were witnesses of the barbarous crimes perpetrated by Chinese troops against the peaceful life there. The criminals chose the right time to sow death and destruction. This was a plan carefully calculated both in time and location. It was on 17 April 1983 when the Muong Khuong market, located adjacent to the district town, was shelled. The Chinese aggressors knew very clearly that on that day the people of various ethnic groups in all of the villages in the district would converge on the market to exchange their goods, gossip and carry out cultural and artistic activities.

At 0620 hours, when the market was crowded with people and when the goods-packed shops and trading stores opened their doors to customers, artillery fire of various calibers started to pour down from China. It included 60mm, 82mm and 120mm mortar; 105mm and 155mm artillery; and 122mm rockets. The first shelling lasted from 0620 to 0940 hours. It was time calculated to exhaust the wounded trapped in the shelling. Those who died right away during the first rounds had their bodies shattered.

The very first barrage hit a bean curd shop, killing on the spot eight persons, most of them women and children. Miss Vo Thi Thanh Kim, aged 21, upon hearing artillery fire from China, rushed to the shop, took a child in her arms and lay down on the road to protect him, but three artillery rounds exploding nearby killed her and the child on the spot. (Thang Van Mui), an old man of Nung nationality, who just reached the shop, was killed instantly by the first Chinese rounds.

We saw with our own eyes and heard with our own ears a 6-month-old child, the son of Bao Thi Nga, of Muong Khuong restaurant, cry out when handed to his mother. He no longer recognized his mother whose left eye had been pierced by a piece of shrapnel. Unable to save the eye due to the serious injury, the doctors had to surgically remove it.

At the Muong Khuong hospital, Dang Tien Thang, a communications worker of the district, was one of the victims of this barbarous shelling. He was seriously wounded in both arms by a big artillery fragment in his chest and many smaller fragments still embedded in his body. Gia Vu, aged 64, and (Ly Gia San), aged 66, of Nung nationality, each suffered a broken leg and many wounds on their bodies resulting from artillery fragments. Mrs Le Thi Sim, aged 56, a tailor, received multiple fragmentation wounds on her thighs, shanks, belly and buttocks. Tran Vu Thuat, a food shop cadre, had his lower jaw bone crushed by a shell fragment which also penetrated his chest.

From the criminal wounds on the victims' bodies, everyone could see that Chinese artillery shells had exploded very near them, inflicting multiple very serious wounds. No one could contain his tears upon knowing that Nung Thi Huong, a secondary school student, had suffered a serious, hard-to-treat wound to her spine. What be this 14-year-old girl's fate when her spine cannot be healed? Half of her body will be paralyzed for life. In a weak voice, Huong told us: I do not understand why the other side shelled us? What have I done to them?

The criminals did not stop in face of the destruction and death in Muong Khuong. From 1645 to 1725 hours on 17 April, the second shelling hit Muong Khuong. The Chinese reactionaries calculated that this was the time when the Vietnamese people would be striving to repair their houses, rescuing victims still trapped in the town, or continuing to search for other victims of the morning shelling before it became dark. In the two shellings, they fired almost 1,000 artillery and mortar rounds into this small (?area of land). More of Vietnamese were hit by artillery fire.

Along with the barbarous shelling of the populated areas, the murderers also dispatched a company of Chinese troops to cross over and wantonly fire at Tung Chung Pho Village and attack Height 1383 in Vietnam.

What we have seen with our own eyes and heard with our own ears in Muong Khuong of the Chinese bombardments on 17 April 1983 has completely rejected the clamor raised lately by Chinese radio, television, and press in an attempt to justify their barbarous crimes against the Vietnamese people. Could the 60 people, students and women that we mentioned earlier have

attacked or threatened China's security? Could the crowded and joyful Muong Khuong market sessions, the food shops, health stations and post office of Muong Khuong that served innocent people have threatened China's security? Could the buffalo, oxen, cows, green corn and soybean fields, and strips of pine forests in Vietnam have threatened China's security? How can they justify their barbarous crimes against the Vietnamese people with shopworn themes such as self-defense counterattack?

The Muong Khuong people also told us that on previous days, from 11 to 15 April, China had repeatedly carried out military provocations against villages adjacent to the border in Muong Khuong District. Chinese troops daily fired on Vietnam with machineguns and mortars of various calibers. Chinese commandos entered deep into Vietnam, lay at ambush and killed Vietnamese people. These actions were truly premeditated. They paved the way for the apex of criminality perpetrated by China against the Muong Khuong people.

Under these circumstances, the armed forces and people of Muong Khuong were forced to adopt appropriate self-defense measures. When Chinese shells were falling all around Muong Khuong, the self-defense militiamen of the town rushed to the areas where shells were exploding to rescue the victims and remove the debris. Small children and old people were urgently evacuated. Military measures were carried out. First of all, they silenced the gun emplacements that had committed the crimes and chased away the Chinese company that had crossed over to seize Height 1383.

Such were the facts in Muong Khuong on the days preceding and following 17 April 1983. The truth is China has committed barbarous crimes against the people of various ethnic nationalities in Muong Khuong and against the property of our compatriots there. The truth is it has deliberately wrecked the Vietnamese people's peaceful life, especially at a time when we are sowing and planting the spring-summer corn and caring for the rice and soybean that have just taken root. The truth is Chinese troops have crossed over and invaded Vietnam. The truth is the local Vietnamese people have had to fight back in self-defense. The criminal gun emplacements have been attacked and not the Chinese civilians and populated areas on the other side of the border as clamored by the loudspeakers in Beijing with a view to deceiving the Chinese public which is opposing these savage crimes of the Beijing rulers.

CSO: 4209/390

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

MITTERRAND'S STATEMENTS IN BEIJING CITED

BK081140 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] According to foreign sources, on 7 May, French President Mitterrand concluded his 5-day official visit to China. Prior to this visit, the Chinese authorities had arranged for Sihanouk to make a trip to France to hurl slanderous allegations at Vietnam in an attempt to seek support for his ghost coalition government against Kampuchea.

In an interview with a French television correspondent the day before he was to receive Mr Mitterrand, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang sought to blacken French relations with Vietnam. Before holding talks with Mr Mitterrand on 4 May, Zhao again said shamelessly that France should take advantage of its historical, economic and cultural relations with the Indochinese countries to play a role in compelling Vietnam to implement those erroneous resolutions of the United Nations on Kampuchea.

Meanwhile, French officials disclosed that the talks held between Mr Mitterrand and Zhao Ziyang, Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping also covered various issues concerning Kampuchea.

At a press conference in Beijing on 5 May, the French president revealed that differences concerning the Kampuchean problem still existed in these talks between France and China. He said: China wants other countries to recognize the Beijing-installed coalition against Kampuchea, but France opposes this and considers it an unnecessary move.

Mr Mitterrand affirmed that, be it in Paris or Beijing, he would say that the Khmer Rouge in that coalition is bloody and inexcusable. And in reply to China's suggestion that France exert pressure on Vietnam, he said: France is still maintaining normal diplomatic relations with that country.

Many observers consider this to be a setback to the Beijing authorities in their attempt to interfere in France's policy toward the Indochinese countries.

CSO: 4209/390

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL MARKS VICTORY OVER FASCISM

BK091616 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 May 83

[NHAN DAN editorial, 9 May: "Resolutely Defend Peace and the Right to Live of Nations"]

[Text] Today, 9 May, mankind celebrates the 38th anniversary of the great victory over fascism. The passage of time has further increased the historic significance of this victory and confirmed the great services of the Soviet Union, which made a decisive contribution to the victory and strongly influenced a drastic change in the world. Time has not in the least weakened the value of the profound lessons drawn from the victory over fascism. On this anniversary, mankind can see more clearly than ever before the current and pressing character of this lesson in vigilance in its intensive struggle for the defense of peace and security of nations. Peace is the desire of all mankind and all conscientious people wish for a total end to the recurrence of the disaster of a new world war.

However, for almost 4 decades since the victory over fascism, our world has not enjoyed stable peace and at present, it is in an even worse situation with the dark shadow of a nuclear disaster--a disaster many times more terrible than World War II--heavily weighs down on the life of all nations. The cause of this situation is imperialism--first of all U.S. imperialism--and other international reactionary forces. The Reagan administration must be held responsible for the current tension, because it has hindered detente, deliberately started the second cold war and intensively created the material bases for its policy of relying on strength. Its rhetoric about peace and the zero option cannot easily deceive the public. Reagan himself has called for mounting a crusade against socialism and the forces of social and national liberation, and declared that the goal of the United States is to destroy socialism as a world system. Highly reactionary militarist doctrines advanced by the Pentagon, such as the first nuclear strike, a limited nuclear war, a prolonged nuclear war, the possibility of victory in a nuclear war, and so forth, have been used as the basis for a long-term plan to further arm the NATO countries and for the decisions by the United States to start the production of neutron bombs, deploy new-type U.S. missiles in Europe, equip the U.S. Army with chemical weapons, and use space for military purposes.

This policy of U.S. imperialism is derived from its scheme of launching a global counterattack in an attempt to regain its lost positions, check the undertaking to win independence, democracy and social progress of nations, weaken the socialist community, and interfere in the affairs of other countries. This policy is further provoking the danger of a new war--a danger that may lead to a nuclear disaster with destructive consequences which have yet to be fully fathomed. It has generated and is generating a new spiral in the arms race that affects the life of the laboring people, and has led and is leading to military adventures by imperialism and international reactionary forces, thereby preventing the settlement of global socioeconomic problems that bear on the future of mankind as a whole.

The contention that the current world tension is caused by both sides--by both of the two superpowers--is vague, erroneous and even reactionary. It sidetracks the world people's struggle in intentional or unintentional support of the scheme of the U.S. imperialists. Today, struggling for peace is the primary political duty of all nations. This is the struggle for the survival of each nation and of everyone on earth. The policy of the socialist countries is totally contrary to that of U.S. imperialism. As always, the Soviet Union and other members of the socialist community are untiringly struggling for international peace and security. The fabrication by imperialism on the so-called Soviet danger is continuing to go bankrupt. The truth is becoming ever clearer. While war is an integral part of imperialism, just as it is necessary that it expand outwards, compete for markets and sources for raw material, and enslave other nations to survive and develop, peace is the ideal of communism. Under the conditions of socialism, there is no maneuvering room for any social group or anyone to join the arms race or to start war. To the socialist countries, peace is indispensable for the implementation of their long-term plans for economic, social and cultural development and for their international assistance of revolutionary and national liberation forces.

Broad sections of mankind clearly see that the Soviet Union is at the same time the great fighter which triumphed over fascism and the great fighter which defends peace and the rights of nations. It is impossible to visualize the face of the world today without the Soviet Union and its policy of peace. The initiatives repeatedly put forth by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community--which deal with all aspects of the problem, namely promotion of detente, an end to the arms race, disarmament, and the removal of dangerous hot spots--manifest the high sense of responsibility of the socialist community toward mankind's destiny. The latest all-inclusive manifestations of this sense of responsibility are the initiatives made in the Prague statement of the Political Consultation Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries and in the speech made recently on 3 March by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU.

We are now witnessing an unprecedented rising peace movement that is aimed at preventing the danger of a nuclear war and demanding an end to the arms race in the defense of peace. This rising movement reflects the dissatisfaction of broad sections of the masses with the policies of imperialist circles that have further strained world tension; it also reflects their

awareness of the very grave danger that is threatening all our lives. This anniversary of the great victory over fascism will surely encourage the current rising peace movement in the world and further strengthen the confidence of the forces which are struggling against those who are attempting to follow in the footsteps of Hitler.

The situation is now basically different from that of 4 decades ago. Due to historical changes in the wake of the October Revolution, there have emerged objective conditions favorable for the cause of peace. Today, the socialist and peace-loving forces in the world have enough strength and capability to suppress the expansionist ambitions of imperialism, repel the danger of another world war, and firmly maintain lasting peace on this planet. Socialism has become a world system and is continually growing bigger and stronger in all respects--a firm and powerful bastion of peace. In addition to the socialist community, the more than 100 countries which have just recently gained their independence and sovereignty, a large number of which are members of the Nonaligned Movement, also constitute a massive force in the struggle to prevent a world war and oppose the aggressive and colonialist actions of imperialism and international reaction.

The vigorous development of the peace movement on an unprecedentedly large scale and in widely diverse forms in the capitalist countries reflects the movement's new quality. There is the ever broader participation of forces belonging to divergent political, social and religious tendencies and to different age groups and professions in the struggle for peace.

To achieve success in our most important duty, a general and pressing action guideline is to intensively unite all the forces struggling for peace and direct the spearhead at the enemies of peace. Favorable objective conditions are, however, not enough. The struggle for peace is dependent largely on subjective conditions, namely the positiveness and persistence in achieving the desired goal of the various antiwar movements, and their national as well as international unity. Therefore, we warmly welcome and totally support the World Peace Congress to be held in Prague next month. We consider this an important event and believe that the Prague peace congress will create a platform for general activities which will broadly unite all antiwar forces and guide all actions for peace in accordance with correct orientations and objectives.

Our people fully understand that peace is indivisible. Like the peoples of fraternal and friendly countries, we pay special attention to the situation in Europe. The conference of secretaries of the central committees of communist and workers' parties of socialist countries on international and ideological issues stressed that NATO's plan to deploy new-type U.S. missiles in Western Europe this year creates an extremely grave danger not only to Europe but also to the entire world. Our people reaffirm their persistent stand of protesting this extremely dangerous action by the United States and the West. We once again affirm our total support for the initiatives put forth in the Prague political statement of the Warsaw Pact member countries and in the 3 May speech of Comrade Andropov.

Preparing for a big war and waging small wars are two closely linked aspects of the global strategy of imperialism. Our people, with their agreement on the content of the Prague statement, will do their best to contribute to the struggle to solve by political means the existing armed conflicts in Asia, Africa, and Latin America and prevent the outbreak of new conflicts with the aim of eradicating all vestiges of colonialism and apartheid and opposing neocolonialism, oppression, and exploitation.

In Southeast Asia, the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists consider Vietnam to be the main strategic target for their opposition and sabotage. They collude with each other and enlist the aid of the rising Japanese militarist forces in an undertaking of reprisal by conducting an extremely wicked and perfidious hostile policy against our people, as well as the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea. The collusion between the reactionaries within the Beijing ruling circles and the U.S. imperialists constitutes a grave threat to peace and security in Southeast Asia.

Our people's revolutionary cause to successfully build socialism and firmly defend their socialist fatherland is organically linked with the struggle for peace. By striving to successfully implement the resolutions of the fifth party congress while standing shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea to foil the expansionist and interventionist plan of the Chinese reactionaries acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists, and promoting the trend toward dialogue between the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries, we have been and are making our positive contributions to the cause of peace and security in Southeast Asia, as well as the rest of the world.

This anniversary of the great victory over fascism reminds us to heighten our vigilance, carry out the two strategic tasks satisfactorily and make a positive contribution to the common revolutionary cause of the peoples of all countries.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

'NHAN DAN' RAPS PRC'S RENAMING OF ISLANDS

BK130800 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 May 83

[NHAN DAN commentary, 12 May: "A Farce Replayed by Beijing"]

[Text] The Beijing authorities recently announced the standardized names of the islands in the Eastern Sea including the islands of the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes. What is Beijing aiming at with these standardized names?

Everyone knows that in 1956, Beijing furtively occupied the islands in the northeastern part of Vietnam's Hoang Sa Archipelago. In January 1974, with the green light given by U.S. imperialism, Beijing took the rest of the Hoang Sa Archipelago by force. This act of aggression aroused the strong indignation of the Vietnamese and world peoples. Ever since, in furtherance of their ambition for complete control of the Eastern Sea, they have on the one hand consolidated the positions they illegally seized in the Hoang Sa Archipelago and tried to occupy Vietnam's Truong Sa Archipelago. On the other, they have sought every way to lay legal grounds for this ambition.

They have exploited all international professional organizations and all international scientific conferences to legalize their invasion of the Hoang Sa Archipelago in order to make their occupation a fait accompli and, at the same time, prepare public opinion for their invasion of the Truong Sa Archipelago.

In September 1975, during the Asian meteorological conference held in Colombo, they intensively campaigned for registering the meteorological station which had long been in the network of world meteorology stations. Resorting to falsification, they registered the meteorological station on Ba Binh Island--internationally known as Itu Aba--of the Truong Sa Archipelago which is now occupied illegally by Taiwan.

During the administrative conference on news transmission of the International Postal Organization which was held in Geneva in 1978, taking advantage of the absence of a Vietnamese delegation, they craftily won the exclusive right to use all frequencies in the Eastern Sea.

During the 26th International Geological Conference held in 1980 in Paris, they tried to introduce their maps and documents, alleging that the islands in the Eastern Sea including Tay Sa--that is Hoang Sa--and Nam Sa--that is Truong Sa--are located on the continental shelf of China.

At the Asian Civil Aviation Conference held in Singapore in February 1983, they demanded that their flight information region be expanded over a large part of Vietnam's flight information region.

Beijing now stages the farce of giving standardized names to the islands in the South China Sea, including the islands of Vietnam's Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes. This is an old face bearing a new name.

Some decades ago, the various Chinese administrations also staged the farce of naming hundreds of islands in the Eastern Sea. In 1947, taking advantage of the disarming of Japanese troops, Chiang Kai-shek had his troops illegally occupy some islands of the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes. Then, they hurriedly announced the so-called naming of the islands in the Eastern Sea, including the islands of Vietnam's Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes.

In 1950, no sooner had sovereignty over mainland China been won than the Beijing administration hurriedly published the PRC's map showing three archipelagoes and a shoal which it calls the Trung Sa Archipelago in the Eastern Sea including Vietnam's Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes in Chinese territory. It delineates China's sea boundary as encompassing the entire Eastern Sea, some 1,000 nautical miles from China's coast and only 20 nautical miles from Malaysia's territorial waters.

In 1954, Beijing published China's abridged modern history with a map of Chinese territory which included all the territories occupied by imperialism during the 1840-1919 period of democratic revolution--namely Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Thailand, Burma, Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim, Mongolia, Korea, parts of India and eastern Siberia and the three republics of Kazakhstan, Kirgizia and Tadzhikistan of the USSR.

Neither by replaying the farce of adjusting the geographical names of islands nor by using any other kind of cosmetics can Beijing cover up its ambition and its insidious plot which world public opinion has exposed straightforwardly several times. Some 200 small and large islands or more in the northern Pacific have been claimed by China as its territory and are being considered as China's natural defense line.

According to Beijing's calculations, these islands may be used by China not only to properly control the entire fishing industry in the region and the major sea routes from the United States, Japan, the ASEAN countries, India, and even the Middle East but also to implement the strategy of expansion to the south by sea--PAP, Indonesia, 8 October 1981.

Beijing should not hope that, by renaming again and again islands which belong to another country and have long-existing names, it can legalize its occupation of Vietnam's Hoang Sa Archipelago or blot out the names of the islands and reefs of Vietnam's Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes which have been used for centuries by the Vietnamese people and the international community and have been listed in official documents of the Vietnamese state throughout the history of the latter's control and exploitation of these archipelagoes.

It is obvious that all crafty acts including naming islands, drawing maps and so forth cannot certify Beijing's territorial sovereignty over these territories since it cannot prove when and how the Chinese state began exercising its sovereignty over the Tay Sa and Nam Sa Islands. Meanwhile, everyone knows that China has used force to brazenly occupy Vietnam's Hoang Sa Archipelago.

The Vietnamese people have long and legally owned the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes. The Vietnamese state was the first to occupy these two archipelagoes when they belonged to no country at all and it has exercised its sovereignty continuously over these two archipelagoes for several centuries. None of Beijing's deceitful tricks can deny these historic and legal facts.

CSO: 4209/390

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

CSSR AMBASSADOR'S TALK MARKS NATIONAL DAY

BK100315 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 9 May 83

[Summary] Dear friends: Today, 9 May, together with the fraternal people of Czechoslovakia, we jubilantly celebrate the 38th anniversary of the liberation of their country. On this occasion, CSSR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to our country Bohuslav Handl will speak to the Voice of Vietnam's radio listeners.

[Begin recording in Czech fading into Vietnamese translation] Dear comrades and friends: I am very happy to address you today, the day on which the fraternal people of the CSSR mark the most important event in their modern history--the 38th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

Thanks to the liberation of our country by the Soviet Union and thanks to the leading role played by our working class in the struggle for national liberation and the people's democratic revolution under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ], our people have been able to build a new society, an equitable socialist society.

"We hope that the World Peace Congress to be held in Prague in June this year will contribute considerably toward seeking a common stand for those who oppose war for the sake of a peaceful life, as well as for those who struggle to avoid the danger of a nuclear war.

"Dear comrades: Our two countries--Czechoslovakia and Vietnam--fully support this idea. We share the same combat trench, assist each other and struggle together for peace because we have experienced those horrible wars in the past and because we know how to value life. You, comrades and friends, are well aware that our country has always stood by the side of the Vietnamese people in their heroic struggle against the aggressors, as well as in their struggle for the cause of national construction.

"We note with elation and pride the results we have obtained over the past years, since the talks held in Hanoi between the leaders of our two parties--Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between our two countries is the new moving force in continuing to strengthen all-round cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical, and other fields.

"Our party and people highly appreciate the anti-imperialist and peaceful policy of the SRV and its great contributions to the cause of peace, independence and socialism. We value extraordinarily the tireless efforts of Vietnam which, together with those of the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, are aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. We also highly evaluate and fully support the results of the Indochinese summit conference held in Vientiane and the extraordinary conference of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries held in Phnom Penh recently.

"The withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea, which is being carried out at present, clearly manifests Vietnam's willingness to have peace and good-neighborly relations with all countries in Southeast Asia.

"Dear comrades and friends: On this grand occasion, please allow me to express the firm solidarity of the Czechoslovak people to you and, on their behalf, to wish you many successes in the implementation of all the major tasks which have been set forth by the Fifth CPV Congress for the construction and defense of your beautiful country.

"Long live the friendship between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Vietnam."  
[End recording]

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## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### BRIEFS

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES WFDY--Hanoi, 2 May (VNA)--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong received Sunday the visiting delegations of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) and of the International Union of Students. The WFDY's delegation was led by its president, Walid Masri, and the International Union of Students' delegation by its secretary general, Srinivasan Kunalan. At the very cordial reception, Chairman Pham Van Dong welcomed the delegations' visit to Vietnam. He expressed thanks to the two organizations for their valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in the past struggle against U.S. imperialism and in the present national construction and defence. With the chairman was Vu Mao, member of the CPV Central Committee and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee. [Text] [OW022048 Hanoi VNA in English 1629 GMT 2 May 83]

USSR SCIENTIFIC GROUP--Hanoi, 4 May (VNA)--A delegation of the Soviet Union led by V.V. Sutrov, vice chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology and head of the Soviet section of the USSR-Vietnam Joint Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation, arrived here Tuesday to attend the ninth meeting of the commission. On the same day it was received by Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap. Present were Dang Huu, alternate member of the party Central Committee, chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology, Doan Phuong, vice chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology and head of the Vietnam section of the joint commission, and Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin. [Text] [OW042355 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 4 May 83]

CSSR EMBASSY RECEPTION--Hanoi, 6 May (VNA)--Czechoslovak Ambassador Bohuslav Handl offered a reception here today in honour of the 38th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation. Among his guests were To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Quang Dao, secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Phan Anh, vice-chairman of the National Assembly; Hoang Quoc Viet, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Hoang Luong, vice-foreign minister; Nguyen Van Trong, deputy head of the international department of the CPV Central Committee; and Lt-Gen Tran Van Quang, vice-minister of national defence.

We must pay attention to protecting dams and strengthening dikes during the flash-flood seasons.

Those sectors with major projects under construction--such as the Song Da project, the Thang Long Bridge project, and reservoir-building projects--must devise plans to increase the pace of construction for all projects, seeing to it that their construction is completed ahead of schedule. This is a preventive measure against the early arrival of the flash-flood season.

3. Those central Vietnamese coastal provinces in the former 5th and 6th regions must work out plans against typhoons and flash floods to protect the people in the coastal, river-mouth and low-lying areas; maintain uninterrupted traffic along the Thong Nhut rail line and National Highway 1; and take concrete steps to quickly repair roads, especially those in the mountainous and border regions, when they are damaged by rains or flash floods.

4. Provinces in the Mekong River Delta and in the eastern Nam Bo region must, depending on their specific conditions, muster the people to build dikes against flash floods in anticipation of the rainy season. They must arrange their cultivation schedules so that the summer-fall rice crop can be harvested by mid-August, thus minimizing the possibility of damage caused by flash floods. In the low-lying areas, it is necessary to devise plans to protect the people and their property, especially those in the new economic zones.

5. Mountainous provinces in the Bac Bo region and in the Central Highlands must take precautions against swift flash floods to satisfactorily protect their lakes, canals, bridges, culverts, roads, and those houses located along streams. They must strive to obtain goods transported up from the lowlands in anticipation of the rainy and flash flood season.

6. All local administrations and economic sectors must strengthen their flood and typhoon control committees so that they can operate effectively.

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## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### BRIEFS

VFF CENTRAL COMMITTEE FIRST SESSION--Hanoi, 15 May (VNA)--The newly elected Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front held its first session here Saturday to discuss its tasks for the rest of 1983 and how to best implement its programme of action worked out at the front's Second Congress. The front decided to concentrate on mobilizing the entire people into fulfilling the state plans for the rest of this year, ensuring public order and security and opposing the multiform war of sabotage of the enemy. It also decided to work for closer solidarity and friendship between the Vietnamese people and the world people, and make positive contributions to the common struggle for world peace. [Text] [OW151756 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 15 May 83]

VFF RALLY MARKS ANNIVERSARY--Hanoi, 18 May (VNA)--A rally was held here this evening to mark the 93d anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh's birthday under the joint sponsorship of the Central Committee and the Hanoi Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front. The participants also hailed the great success of the recent Second Congress of the Vietnam Fatherland Front. Addressing the rally, architect Huynh Tan Phat, the front's new president, remarked that the congress was convened at a time when the Vietnamese people were jubilantly celebrating the birthday of their beloved leader. This, he said, reminds the entire people to further tighten their ranks, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and march forward so as to materialize the sacred testament of President Ho Chi Minh. [Text] [OW182357 Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 18 May 83]

REPRESENTATIVES SPEAK AT VFF CONGRESS--The Second Congress of the Vietnam Fatherland Front continued meeting at the Ba Dinh conference hall in Hanoi on Friday. The congress (?heard) speeches by representatives of the Socialist and Democratic Party of Vietnam, the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions, the Association of Collective Peasants, the Vietnam Women's Union, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, and the Fatherland Front committees in (?various) provinces and cities. All the speeches expressed unanimity with the political report delivered at the congress and reaffirmed the determination to carry out the tasks of the Fatherland Front in the future. [Text] [BK131204 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 13 May 83]

PARTY MEETING MARKS HO'S BIRTHDAY--On the evening of 17 May, the Central Committee of the Vietnam Democratic Party [VDP] and the Executive Committee of its Hanoi municipal organization held a grand meeting to mark President Ho's 93d birthday and the success of the VFF congress. Attending the meeting were many cadres and members of the VDP and intellectuals, industrialists and traders in the capital. In a speech delivered at the meeting, Comrade Tran Dang Khao, member of the VFF Central Committee Presidium and deputy general secretary of the VDP, spoke highly of President Ho's inestimable services to the revolution and the nation, reported on the great success of the VFF congress, and expressed the identity of views reached by the VDP on the tasks laid down by this congress. Comrade Tran Dang Khao also pledged to motivate all cadres and members of the VDP to strive to study and to learn from President Ho's life and noble revolutionary cause, as well as to respond enthusiastically to the appeal of the second VFF congress so that, together with the entire people, they will emulate in successfully implementing its program of action, thus helping to consolidate the front and make it a firm support of the socialist state. [text] [BK191037 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 May 83]

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## AGRICULTURE

### SOCIALIST TRANSFORMATION OF AGRICULTURE VIEWED

BK101504 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 May 83

[NHAN DAN 10 May editorial: "Enhance the Leadership of Various Party Organizations Over Agricultural Transformation in Nam Bo Provinces"]

[Text] Socialist transformation of agriculture is aimed at eradicating exploitation and its root cause in the rural areas leading the peasants to socialism through the path of cooperativization, advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production step by step, increasing land and labor productivity and social products, and gradually improving the people's life and building a new countryside. That is the struggle between the socialist and capitalist paths during the transitional period--a period of most profound and drastic changes in every aspect in our countryside.

This profound transformation work must be placed under the direct leadership of various party organizations so as to ensure that it is carried out in accordance with the lines and policies of the party and the state. It is necessary to rely trustfully on the unity of the laboring peasants to struggle for the right objectives while mobilizing the combined strength of various sectors and mass organizations to speed up the combination of agricultural transformation with industrial and commercial transformation, transformation work with development work, and agricultural development with the building of a new countryside.

It has repeatedly been pointed out in various documents of the party that agricultural transformation is the permanent, important task that must be placed under the constant leadership of the standing bodies of the party committees and people's committees of all provinces, districts and villages in the Nam Bo region. Under the leadership of various party organizations, agricultural transformation must be carried out with plans by all sectors and echelons concerned and regularly inspected in terms of implementation.

That leadership must be conducted in such a way as to ensure a necessary balance between the training and organization of cadres and between the establishment of socialist collective economic units and the work related to the supply of production technical guidance and materials and the granting of loans for use as capital. This is necessary in skillfully combining all aspects of work, thus making it possible for all cooperatives

and production collectives to expand their production and develop the superiority of collective production over individual production.

All party organizations in the rural areas must be consolidated so that they will be fully capable of leading socialist transformation of agriculture. Meanwhile, cadres and party members must know how to distinguish between the exploiter and the exploited and must understand clearly the orientations and have the determination to advance agricultural production in the rural areas. In addition, they must truly serve as good examples so that they can motivate their families and the masses to implement all policies of the party, specially those policies concerning land reallocation, to join various production solidarity teams, production collectives, production cooperatives, marketing cooperatives and credit cooperatives, and to pay agricultural taxes and sell farm products to the state.

All party members are strictly prohibited from getting involved in exploitation of any form. Scrupulously implementing and enthusiastically motivating the masses to implement all party state policies is a manifestation of the quality and ability of party members, and the yardstick to measure their loyalty to the party. Selecting and fostering cadres for the agricultural cooperativization movement is a decisive factor in fulfilling the transformation work and ensuring that all socialist collective economic units are firmly consolidated.

Managerial cadres must be selected from among those who have played a key or leading role in the mass movement, those who are determined or sincerely want to join collective work, and those who know how to handle economic management and are trusted by the masses. The task of selecting and fostering cadres must be prepared well in advance and must be placed under the direct responsibility of all party committee echelons.

It is also necessary to provide close guidance for the review of the experiences acquired in agricultural transformation and promptly honor new good men and new good deeds and disseminate the experiences of various progressive units while quickly correcting hesitancy, stylishness, sloppiness and other shortcomings in work related to motivation and management so as to ensure that the campaign can advance vigorously and steadily.

To fulfill this weighty responsibility, it is necessary for all party committee echelons to strive for their own progress while streamlining all administrative echelons and mass organizations and the organizational system, helping to change the work methods, and adopting effective measures to combine this permanently important work with other important tasks in each period. This is aimed at enabling all aspects of work in localities to advance along with the pace of socialist transformation.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED ON CARE OF ELDERLY

BK161547 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] There are approximately 4 million people over 60 years of age in our country. For a long time now, the party and government have defined a number of policies which manifest the superiority of our regime concerning senior citizens.

However, many elderly people are still facing great difficulties in their daily life, especially those who live alone and those whose families cannot afford even a minimum standard of living. Meanwhile, our mass and social organizations and schools still fail to educate our children properly so that they know how to respect, care for and help elderly people.

To intensively provide care and assistance and create favorable conditions for those elderly people who still can utilize their abilities for the benefit of society, the chairman of the Council of Ministers recently instructed the people's committees of all provinces, municipalities and special zones to provide guidance for their subordinate organs and units so they can coordinate with various sectors and mass organizations in formulating specific plans with operational programs to constantly care for and help the elderly.

Attention must be paid, first of all, to those who have made meritorious services to the revolution and those who do not have children or relatives to rely on. For those who are facing difficulties in their economic life, it is necessary to immediately provide them with jobs that suit their health conditions and abilities.

All mass and social organizations and cultural, information and educational organs should map our programs with practical activities to help care for elderly people. Efforts must also be made to conduct propaganda and educational work among the people, as well as among youths and teenagers, to ensure that they know how to care for, help and respect the elderly.

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June 7, 1983